

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
**CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION**

PATENT NO. : 7,339,149 B1  
APPLICATION NO. : 09/441341  
DATED : March 4, 2008  
INVENTOR(S) : Kenneth Schofield, Mark L. Larson and Keith J. Vadas

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It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Title Page (57) Abstract:

Lines 1-14, should read --A vehicle headlamp control method and apparatus includes providing an imaging sensor that senses light in spatially separated regions of a field of view forward of the vehicle. Light levels sensed in individual regions of the field of view are evaluated in order to identify light sources of interest, such as oncoming headlights and leading taillights. The vehicle's headlights are controlled in response to identifying such particular light sources or absence of such light sources. Spectral signatures of light sources may be examined in order to determine if the spectral signature matches that of particular light sources such as the spectral signatures of headlights or taillights. Sensed light levels may also be evaluated for their spatial distribution in order to identify light sources of interest.--.

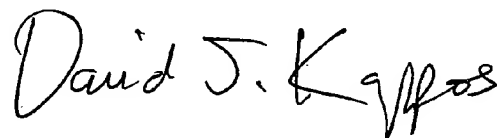
Column 8:

Line 30, Insert the following paragraph before "Photosensing"

--In the illustrated embodiment, spectral filtering is carried out in a manner which exposes each photosensing element in the photosensor array to a band of light falling within one of the primary ranges of the visible spectrum, namely red, green, or blue as illustrated in FIG. 8a. However, different bands in the frequency spectrum may be utilized including not only visible spectrum bands but invisible spectrum bands including infrared and ultraviolet bands as illustrated in FIG. 8b. The band selection could also be chosen from visible spectral regions that do not correspond with the primary spectrums. For example, the spectral filter may be selected in order to detect at the pixel level red light sources and the complement of red light sources as illustrated in FIG. 8c. These binary indications could be utilized to detect red taillights by determining that the "red" pixel is greater than a threshold and greater than a number of multiples of the intensity sensed by the "red complement" pixel adjacent thereto. Likewise, a white light source indicative of oncoming headlights could be detected by determining that both the "red" pixel and the "red complement" pixel adjacent thereto are both above a particular threshold and within a particular intensity range of each other. It may also be desirable to select bands that fall between primary spectrum regions or any other bands that may be desirable for a particular application.--.

Signed and Sealed this

Twenty-sixth Day of January, 2010



David J. Kappos  
*Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office*